5.	गोवा	117,977
6.	गुजरात	5,180,886
7.	हरियाणा	825,295
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	888,985
9.	कर्नाटक	6,472,816
10.	केरल	2,347,268
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	10,430,890
12.	महाराष्ट्र	12,617,454
13.	मणिपुर	350,134
14.	मेघालय	302,853
15.	मिजोरम	143,964
16.	नागालैंड	215,722
17.	उड़ीसा	3,241,991
18.	पंजाब	418,646
19.	राजस्थान	5,744,129
20.	सिक्किम	57,790
21.	तमिलनाडु	8,236,872
22.	त्रिपुरा	184,333
23.	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,019,310
24.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,662,855
25.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	16,584
26.	चंडीगढ़	29,443
27.	दादरा व नागर हवेली	32,944
28.	दमन व दीव	11,584
29.	दिल्ली	314,076
30.	लक्षद्वीप	1,906
31.	पांडिचेरी	60,911

टिप्पणी: 1991 में जम्मू व कश्मीर में जनगणना नहीं करवायी गयी।

Elimination of Child Labour

87. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various United Nations agencies have united to help Government and voluntary organisations to eliminate child labour in the country;

(b) if so, what are the salient points of these schemes and do we have necessary infrastructure to implement these; and

(c) what is the time-frame when concrete results will emerge from such UN-aided efforts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Sexteen UN agencies have jointly subscribed to a common UN position on child labour in India.

(b) The salient outlines of sectoral strategies include:

(i) Education as the principal means for preventing and eliminating child labour; (ii) a programme on education for children with special needs such as child workers, bonded child workders, children from the underprivileged community etc.; (iii) Training and sensitisation of teachers to improve the quality of teaching so as to attract and retain children in schools; (iv) working with the Government in areas such as legal enforcement, policy support and facilitating coordination and convergence across Government ministries; (v) support to NGOs, Trade Unions and Employers Organisations and the society at various levels in addressing the problems of child labour and (vi) Immediate priority to eliminate child labour in its most exploitative and abusive forms which violate basic human rights, human dignity and moral valucs.

(c) The position paper does not prescribe any time frame.

Social Welfare Assistance to Agricultural Workers

88. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are providing some social welfare assistance to workers;

(b) if so, the details of social welfare assistance extended to the agricultural workers;

(c) whether Government have enacted any legislation to ensure the welfare of the agricultural workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is annexed. (*See* below)